

Daily Eagle

M. H. NURDOCK, Editor.

When the New York crowd begged for Bryan the committee gave them a Stone.

There is every reason to believe that prohibition in Kansas is dead until it breaks out again.

This is a campaign of education but a whole lot of people will show up November 3 without their lessons.

It is rapidly developing to some men that the payment for work in politics is not even made in Mexican dollars.

This country takes an immense load on its conscience when it disappoints Mrs. Bryan by defeating her husband for president.

We would like to gaze into the honest face of the man who started the story that Morrill didn't know anything about politics.

"Make way for Mrs. Bryan" cried the big policeman, and the country trembled with excitement like jelly on a wobbly table.

It is now at least conceded by the fervent Kansas gold Republicans that Bryan will get several votes in New York City.

In all that New York crush only one man was injured. This was a man whom the crowd stepped on, and not Major McKinley.

Bryan's New York speech was essentially Democratic. It was full of Jefferson and Jackson without a word as to Weaver and Peffer.

All the while Sewall looked down on the crowd as much as to say "Bryan's voice is magnificent, of course. But you ought to see my barrel."

It is really painful for McKinley to talk. To Bryan it is a positive delight. Herein is the difference between the two candidates most marked.

Next election day some people will be so uncertain that they will take a lunch, go into the voting booth and stay all day thinking about it.

A word to the wise is sufficient, and with this as a premise it will be readily seen that Bryan is not exactly complimenting the American people.

Populist resubmissionist: "I have taken only two bottles of Dr. Breckenridge's extract of crow and I already feel able to vote for Jerro Botkin."

This country will never vote for a man like Sewall. If it should, what inducement would there be for poor young men like Garret A. Hobart?

The New York Herald greeted Bryan as a "western pauper." Remarks like these are supposed to pile up tremendous Republican majorities in the west.

In only four states has fusion taken place as yet. It is hard to accomplish. The sentiment of a following is not as strong as the selfish greed of leadership.

In the interest of fairness for both sides orators should understand that the "great plain people" do not swallow all the said orators dish out, by a long sight.

By this time the inference is that Bryan has a faint idea that he was nominated by the Democratic convention, thanks to the wonderful efficacy of formality.

It may occur to some of the managers of the Republican campaign, about this time, that the tariff was to supercede at some point in the campaign the financial question.

There is only one class of people who are not losing their heads over the financial question. These are the people who are quarreling over the different makes of bicycles.

Some time the American people will gather about a depot and fall back humiliated and abashed. This will be when one of the parties nominates an armless mad for president.

For the most part in his tour across the country Bryan fell into the hands of the Populists. This was shown by the cruel way the men who introduced him dragged out their speeches.

No matter how many times he may be defeated or how bad his actions in congress may be, the Kansas Populists are resolved on keeping on nominating Jerry Simpson till Texas frees over.

The American people have got it in for someone—they are not sure just who, but they are going to let the harpoon go next November and the party that is distasteful to them at the moment will catch it.

Remark of an Oklahoma editor: "There is going to be no end of lying in this campaign. The only safe way to judge of the truth of anything is to believe only those stories which originate with yourself."

Peter Jackson has been arrested for drunkenness in London, and fined five shillings. And yet at one time in the memory of man Peter Jackson was one of the greatest conversationalists on this side of the ocean.

Up to date the Democratic party has abused Grover Cleveland and his administration more than the Republicans have. This is probably purposed not to offend eastern Democrats. But what about western Republicans?

A hater and persecutor "What shall I do?" is worse to man than worst necessity—Columbus.

MCKINLEY CLUBS.

Partisanship in the more intense hours of the campaign holds and sways men in a wonderful way, and it may be that by the middle of October the average voter will be found lined up with his old political associates. However it is unquestionably true that in no national campaign in the history of the country has party lines been counted for so little as at present. The activity so far of the present presidential campaign is largely outside of party lines. There are being formed non-political, or rather independent political clubs everywhere, especially in the large cities. These clubs for the most part are composed of active business men. Many of them are almost wholly composed of Democrats and independent voters. So far as we have observed everyone of them has declared for McKinley and Hobart. There are here and there Republican silver clubs, advocating free coinage 16 to 1. But these clubs are not for Bryan. The membership desire free silver, but they want to attain it through safe channels and at the hands of tried men.

All of these clubs demand a protective tariff for American labor, for American markets and for American products. Besides these are many "protective tariff leagues." It is unnecessary to say that these are largely made up of manufacturers and the factory operatives, and that they are all for the Ohio man. As the Chicago Inter Ocean says, this confidence of the wage-earners in McKinley is not accounted for simply because these men believe in the Republican platform, though most wage-earners do now believe in the policy of protection since they have seen tried the experiment of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. Most men are influenced in a measure by their acquaintance with a candidate, if they have had any personal contact with him, and more wage-earners have come in contact with McKinley than ever before had any personal acquaintance with a presidential candidate. McKinley has in the last half dozen years made greater campaigns than have ever been made by any other man, and he has come in contact with the wage-earners in more than half the states of the Union. This was not alone through his speeches, but by visits to great factories where he met men at their forges and machines, and conversed with them about their particular work. His close study of the wage question in arranging the tariff schedules of the McKinley bill gave him the knowledge which is possessed by few employers of labor, and he was able to discuss miners' wages with miners and how to improve their condition or wage scales with mill men and the causes for the rise or fall of this or that scale with a freedom that is not often found outside of the labor unions.

The wage-earners of America have come in personal contact with McKinley more than with any other man at the head of some great labor organization. They know his interest in the one great question of how to prevent the wages in this country being scaled down to the European standard. They have even found him a man of true Democratic instincts and manners, and whatever the claims of other candidates who boast their interest in labor, the great majority of men in our mills and mines will vote for McKinley in November, because they know him by his deeds, and because they feel that they have a personal acquaintance with him.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

In the Epworth Herald, organ of the League, appears an appeal to save prohibition to Kansas. The appeal is for money to employ one "Wm. R. Smith, a successful lawyer in Wichita, who has had years of experience in fighting the demon rum; a man who is favorably and well known throughout the state; a man who when the late terrible fight was on in Wichita was offered \$5,000, cash, by the liquor organization to ease up on the fight and quietly withdraw."

The language above quoted is taken from the appeal. It is by such rot that well meaning and good people are swindled out of their money in the name of temperance, and for the support of humbugs, who if not deadbeats, have been something worse. The assertion that Smith was ever offered \$5,000, or any other sum by the liquor interest to cease his fight is unquestionably a barefaced lie. From what we know of this man Smith we would not offer him \$500 or \$5,000 to do anything that he could do and avoid detection, or otherwise he has been accused wrongfully by those who know him best, and wrongfully held to be guilty by the courts. This appeal comes from a State Temperance union of Topeka, and is addressed to Sunday schools, churches, and Epworth league societies.

The reference to the Wichita fight and Smith's effectiveness therein, we take it that it is somewhat unfortunate, viewed in the light of results and Smith's subsequent abandonment of the work. And while speaking of the enforcement of the prohibitory law, what is the matter with Topeka as a promising field for this Temperance union, which is asking people to put up for the support of Smith. If all we hear be true the illicit flow of intoxicants in that so-called "cleanest city on earth" was something fearful on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of only the present week.

THE TARIFF DISAPPEARANCE.

We are asked why the tariff is acting so mysteriously as an issue in the present campaign.

There is no doubt that the tariff is playing an unusually insignificant part. To solve just why this should be so might take a day of uninterrupted discussion.

This first cause of its being side-tracked is this: The great eastern papers are all supporting the gold standard ticket. The Boston, New York (with

one exception the Philadelphia and the Chicago papers, both Republican and Democratic, are united in the support of a single ticket.

But all the time the Democratic papers are fretful and petulant. These Democrats abhor McKinley on account of his tariff ideas. They abused him before and after he received the Republican nomination. They were safe in doing this, they thought, because the Democratic convention would give them, to support, a gold candidate on the Democratic ticket. This the Chicago convention didn't do, but, instead, proffered them Mr. Bryan. In the intense disgust of the moment the Democratic papers of the east announced that in the interests of the credit of the nation, all good citizens regardless of politics should vote for McKinley.

Shortly after the Chicago convention it occurred to most of the eastern Republican papers that McKinley was essentially a tariff champion; that it was because of the tariff issue that he was nominated and that the tariff was necessary to elect him. These Republican papers began tariff expositions. The administration of Grover Cleveland fell under abuse. A Republican fight was being made on good old Republican lines. Immediately the Democratic gold newspapers rebelled. They announced to the Republican papers that if this was to be a tariff campaign and if they were to be insulted when they were trying to do all in their power to elect McKinley they would drop out of the fight and support Mr. Bryan.

This peevishness frightened the eastern Republican papers and they dropped the tariff issue.

This is the principal reason that the tariff has so mysteriously dropped out of the campaign. A minor cause is that the people, writers, speakers and thinkers occasionally demand a change of mental diet. The tariff was a trifle old. The Democrats had been thoroughly whipped on the question and the discussion, upheld only by one side, was getting to be truly wearisome. Every editorial writer, for or against silver, every orator and all the people rushed to the finance question as a new and juicy pasture. They are now regaling themselves and until they take the whim or notion to stop, it is beyond the power of newspaper, orator or campaign manager to coax them back to the tariff.

ALTEGOLD AND OLD GOLD.

The charge that the governor of Illinois is a demagogue rather than the patriot he pretends to be seems amply sustained by much and accumulating evidence of late. That his demonstration for silver is insincere and only to catch votes has been pretty effectually proven. Altegold, as is known, is a very rich landlord. He owns business blocks and houses in Chicago which he rents. He makes his leases all payable, not in lawful money of the United States, but in gold. A facsimile of his gold-lease has been procured and is now on exhibition. It is dated April 4, 1896, and is between the Unity Company and Thos. O'Neill and others, and leases rooms 805 to 807, on the eighth story of Unity block, Chicago, for \$420, "payable in standard gold coin of the United States." This lease is one of those used by Jno. P. Altegold, president of the Unity Company, Chicago, and is the form of lease printed especially for and used by said company.

This Altegold is the same person who, though governor of the great state of Illinois, is the head and front of the free silver agitation. Publicly he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, yet in his private business he will accept nothing but "gold coin" in the payment of rent. This is a specimen of Altegold's duplicity. No wonder one of the leading Democrats of Illinois says of him: "Governor Altegold has violated every principle of decency. There never was such example of a man so lost to all sense of proprieties attaching to his office; of his position as a servant of the people. He stands as a self-confessed Anarchist."

BIKING ON SAND.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Senator Vest is reported by the Post Dispatch newspaper of St. Louis to have used substantially the following language, in his speech before the Missouri Democratic state convention, held at Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 5, 1896:

"He charged the Republicans with steadily depreciating silver. The depreciation of silver was the result of a conspiracy of bankers, for whom John Sherman was the secret agent. It was a deed of darkness done at night. Senator Vest said that Senator Allison of Iowa had told him that the bill demonetizing silver had been doctored after it left the committee which framed it."

"Gold has gone up 40 per cent in twenty years and with the rise of gold the price of commodities had fallen. The gold man wanted honest money, they claimed, but still they clamored for a 30-cent dollar. This was a life and death struggle between the masses and plutocracy, and God give the people of this country the strength and wisdom to win."

Shakespeare writes: "The easiest thing in the world is lying." Is the foregoing an accidental or intentional fabrication, born of necessity in the absence of truth, to draft into the service of free and unlimited coinage of silver a lie, which by constant repetition shall be as good as the truth? Is the alleged crime of 1873 to be "a good Morgan for this campaign?"

The act of 1873, which Senator Vest refers to, is or should be entirely familiar to him. He knows that the following is a faithful history of that act. The bill originally passed by the senate on March 12, 1873, was considered through five sessions of congress and became a law Feb. 12, 1873.

Section 14 as originally introduced at the session of 1870, provided that the gold dollar of 23.3 grains should remain the standard of value and be the unit of computation. Section 15 provided that the weight of the silver coin should be for the half-dollar 132 grains, with proportionate values for 25-cent pieces and dimes, and should be legal tender for one dollar. The silver dollar was no where mentioned in the bill, and the language of section 15 is: "No coin other than those mentioned shall hereafter be coined."

The committee in charge of the coinage act made an elaborate report, covering upwards of ninety pages of the Congressional Globe. On page 11 of this report, made in 1870, are the following words: "The coinage of the silver dollar piece is discontinued," and the reasons for this

park, where is located an excellent hotel. Here the racing men can always find accommodations.

The great beauty of the track is that the men on the inside have very little advantage over the others. The stretches are long and wide, and as the highest speed is always made at these points the riders have an even chance.

Six national championships are to be contested, in which amateurs and professionals will compete. With every prize other than cash or official championship medals, a receipt will be given from the dealer from whom it was purchased, showing that the price at which it was listed was the price paid for it.

NOT READY TO STRIKE.

Will the immense stay-at-home vote come out this year? For years it has been growing, with good cause, for our national politics has not been conducted in a way to inspire the contestants with fear for the future government.

Year after year the average man felt that the success of either party could not effect him to any great extent and he took a part merely as a diversion.

But politics today cannot be used as a diversion. The Republican side charges the opposition with being the lumps of destruction and repudiation. The Democrats charge the Republicans with being the go-between of the national treasury and Wall street.

Both sides claim that the government is in danger. Will the effect of this sort of talk bring out the steadily increasing stay-at-home vote?

There can be no successful denial of the fact that those who are taking a part in politics today are remarkably intense. Men have not in years felt with the depth and indignation that they feel today. So great is this element of chagrin that bolts have become every day occurrences and the fear of party discipline a mere tradition except among the very astute politicians. In the east the rich men have broken their ever indifference long enough to actually intercede patriotically for the United States treasury. Hundreds of men have put out pamphlets at their own expense. We see the officers of life insurance companies throwing aside good business decorum and risking the dangerous expedient of mixing politics with their solicitations for trade. We find railroad officers, while not threatening, at least requesting railroad employees to vote one way in a manner which the employee dislikes to obey.

In every village the financial question rages. Fire overflow meetings in New York in one evening signifies something more than a demonstration of public curiosity. It is rather public indignation.

With this feverish activity in politics it would appear that at least this year the stay-at-home vote would break from its mooring of indifference and disgust and take a hand. But it is the best guess to say that it will not.

The stay-at-home vote, as has been said, is partly composed of the indifferent. But the great bulk of its composition is of men who have wearied of the fallacies of politics; of the selfish intrigues of all politicians and of the lies of party platforms. They have left the party of their youth and seeing treachery and corruption in all parties alike have refused to ally themselves with any political organization whatsoever again.

It is not likely that they will break away this year. There is entirely too great an anxiety for office in all parties this year and until that time when principle, founded on truth and honesty, overshadows the bickerings for public place in American politics the stay-at-home vote will stay at home. Our guess is it will break loose in an awful torrent in 1900 A. D.

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discontinuance of the silver dollar is pointed out three times in other parts of the report. In all the discussions that followed and in every form of the bill the sections enacting that the gold dollar should be the standard unit of value and the omission of the silver dollar of 412½ grains remained unchanged. In other words sections 14 and 15 were not modified in any respect but passed in 1873 absolutely as originally presented in 1870.

Section 15, enumerating the silver coins and fixing their respective weights, passed through so much discussion and was subject to such numerous changes that to allege the omission of the silver dollar of 412½ grains was not understood is to claim that the members were most obtuse. The bill passed the senate Jan. 10, 1871, unmodified, by a vote of 25 to 14. Senator Sherman of Ohio voting against and Senator Stewart of Nevada voting for it. When this bill reached the house in 1871, it was modified in committee by raising the legal tender from \$100 to \$500, making this an exact reproduction of the law of 1863. No silver dollar was to be coined. On March 9th, 1871, Mr. Kelley in the house reported the bill as amended. In the discussion of the bill, several members expressed the desire to include the silver dollar, though all agreed that its legal tender should be limited and that its contents should not be 412½ grains, at a rate of 16 to 1, but twice that of the proposed half-dollar, or 284 grains. On Feb. 14, 1872, he reported this bill back to the house as house bill 147, with section 16 amended in conformity to the foregoing particulars. The house then amended passed the house May 27, 1872. When this bill reached the senate, certain Pacific coast traders with the East Indian petitioned the senate committee to provide for a "trade dollar" of equal weight to the Mexican silver dollar, and complying with this request the bill was further amended by inserting the words: "A trade dollar of 420 grains for the export trade."

Section 15 of the act of 1873, about which so much is said in the present political discussion, finally passed the senate Jan. 17, 1873, and it passed the house Feb. 7, 1873, and was in the following language: "Section 15. That the silver coins of the United States shall be a dollar, a half dollar, a quarter dollar, and a ten-cent piece, and that the weight of the dollar shall be 284 grains, the trade dollar 420 grains, the half and other coins in proportion to the dollar of 284 grains, and that all these shall be legal tender for \$500."

Senator Stewart and every Democratic senator present voted for the bill in this form, but Senator Sherman and several other Republicans voted against it. It is thus most plain that there is nothing in the record nor in fact to sustain the charge of Senator Vest. The silver dollar of 412½ grains, "the dollar of the fathers," was not dropped out by stealth, conspiracy, nor doctored. It was never in the bill, nor one wanted it there.

The discussion of this bill at the time by senators and members shows this and equally refutes the charge of Senator Vest. In his speech in the house, recorded in the Congressional Globe, pages 2302-2308, Mr. Hooper said in behalf of the committee: "Section 15 re-enacts the provisions of the existing laws defining the silver coins and their weights, respectively, except in relation to the silver dollar, which is reduced in weight from 412½ to 284 grains, thus making it a subsidiary coin in harmony with the silver coins of less denomination to secure its concurrent circulation with them. The silver dollar of 412½ grains, by reason of its bulk or intrinsic value, being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and is melted by manufacturers of silverware. It does not circulate now in commercial transactions with any country, and the convenience of these manufacturers in this respect can better be met by supplying small stamped bars of the same standard, avoiding the useless expense of coining the dollar for that purpose."

Page 2308, same volume, Mr. Stoughton, speaking for the committee said: "The silver coins provided for are the dollar of 284 grains, the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime, of the value and weight of 142, 71, and 35.6 grains, respectively, and they are made a legal tender for all sums not exceeding \$500 at anyone's payment."

"The silver dollar as now (1873) issued is worth for bullion 54 cents more than the gold dollar, and 74 cents more than two half-dollars; having a greater intrinsic and nominal value, it is certain to be withdrawn from circulation whenever we return to specie payment, and to be used for only manufacture and exportation as bullion."

On this same day Mr. Kelley made an elaborate speech on the passage of this bill, which is reported in the Globe, vol. 102, page 2314, as follows: "I know of no government in the world which makes its subsidiary coinage of full value. The silver coin of England is 10 per cent below the value of gold coin, and, acting under the advice of the experts of this country and of England and France, Japan has made her silver coinage within the last year 12 per cent below the value of her gold coin, and for this reason it is impossible to retain the double standard. The value of gold and silver continually fluctuates. You cannot determine this year what will be the relative values of gold and silver next year. They were 15 to 1 a short time ago; they are 16 to 1 now (1873). Hence all experience shows that you must have one standard coin, which shall be a legal tender for all others, and then you may promote your domestic convenience by having a subsidiary coinage of silver, which will circulate in all parts of your country as a legal tender for a limited amount, and be redeemable for its face value by your government. But, sir, I again call the attention of the house to the fact that the gentlemen who oppose this bill insist upon maintaining a silver dollar worth 74 cents more than the gold dollar, and that so long as those provisions remain you cannot keep silver coins in the country. Every coin that is not gold is subsidiary. I repeat it, sir, every coin that is not gold is subsidiary."

At pages 186 and 187, vol. 1, part 2 Congressional Record, Mr. Stewart then said and now a senator from the state of Nevada, said: "I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold. By this standard we shall come to a specie basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar, and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him and the profiting classes to do, figure upon the exchange, figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New York; but he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

If we continue the standard dollar at 412½ grains, the fluctuations in the value of the metals will put all business calculations out of aim and paralyze enterprise. People would not launch new enterprises or produce more than enough to sell orders. The working man can easily see how this would act him. He is

Free

Ice Cream and Soda Water this week to all our patrons.

With every 50 cent sale we give a 5 cent check; with every \$1.00 sale a 10 cent check on STEFFEN'S Bon Ton Bakery and Candy Kitchen—up to three dollars. This is done to give you an opportunity to indulge in an ice or glass of pure soda after you have supplied your wants from our great wind-up slaughter sale of Summer Fabrics in all the departments going on here this week.

123 and 127 Main St.

more prosperous when those who have accumulated think it safe to invest, and crowd production to the limits of demand. He is less prosperous when men lock their means in safety vaults, fearing to invest. He would fare miserably in the midst of the violent fluctuations and extreme uncertainties which would surely follow the further coining of our silver dollar at a rate of 16 to 1."

But now that Senator Stewart represents the attempted boom of silver rather than the public welfare. He pronounces his own official conduct of 1873 a crime. And Mr. Kelley is reported to have said that he did not know the bill demonetized the standard silver dollar. Senator Vest says it was a conspiracy under the lead of Senator Sherman, who in 1873 and ever since has been the hired man of bankers, and passing the coinage bill of 1873 was a deed of darkness done in the night. Does the record sustain this charge? In view of the facts, does it not come with poor grace from Senator Vest to charge an honorable colleague with being the secret agent of a conspiracy to perpetrate a crime, knowing, or certainly without excuse for not knowing, the charge to be false, malicious, and cowardly. A cause that needs much subtlety to win its support is clearly one of darkness. Hence when Senator Vest asserts that Senator Allison of Iowa told him this bill had been doctored after it left the committee his veracity is questioned in the absence of proof, and the statement coming from him will pass as one of the most common and easiest investments of the Chicago outfit, which has repelled nearly every Democrat of distinction and personal honor from his party.

Silver is not now and never has been demonetized in this country. Whenever the coinage of silver has been before congress, it has seldom been a party measure. So far as the records can determine the fact they show that the Republican party is the only true friend that silver has ever had in this country for its larger use. Prior to 1873 there had never been more than 800,000 standard dollars coined, of which not more than 1,000,000 were put in circulation.

Since 1873 the Republican party has almost continuously in power, and there have been coined in the mints of the United States and put in circulation \$32,000,000, or nearly fifty times as much as had been coined in the previous eighty-six years of the nation's history. There is now in circulation legal tender silver upwards of two-thirds more than at any time in the previous history of the republic, and there is in addition \$25,000,000 of gold in circulation with this silver, without the slightest fluctuation between the two metals, and every dollar of paper currency and silver passes current for all debts and is good as gold the world over.

In 1892 the Democrats elected Grover Cleveland and a Democratic house, and gained control of the senate, thus having absolute possession of the government. In 1893 they voted silver down and stopped the coinage of silver entirely. Since then they have issued \$32,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and under such suspicious circumstances that the senate has been compelled to investigate their action.

If Senator Vest stated the truth and gold standard men have indeed secured a 50-cent dollar, and farmers are now paid 50 cents per bushel for wheat, when in the tide of time did farmers receive more for this product.

But in every crisis of the republic the robber, second thought of our people has always been found to be right. The people can safely be trusted. The national honor, time-tested institutions and stability in business are dear to the American people. In times of national danger party lines dissolve. In the present emergency two facts are self-evident: First, Bryan and his Populist following no more represent the Democratic party of 1896 than the slaveholders, who nominated Breckinridge and framed the unlimited slavery platform of 1860, represented the Democratic party of that day. War Democrats united to save the nation. In the second place, the people of other gold standard countries, whether that standard was originally of their own choosing or not, are not agitating for its abandonment. This country may be regarded as an exception, but the agitation here is less formidable than many people seem to suppose. Every business interest, every statesman and patriot, worthy of the name, and every every man, who is both intelligent and honest, are against the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at a rate of 16 to 1." Silver mine owners, dishonest debtors, and boy-orator demagogues are not the American people. If the present political canvass is indeed a life and death struggle between the masses and plutocracy, we can say amen to Senator Vest's prayer: "God give the people of this country the strength and the wisdom to win."

WM. O. THOMPSON.

Ardmore, I. T., Aug. 12, 1896.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Frank McMaster for some reason has it in for Temple Houston.

The wife of Judge Tarzney is confined to her room with a sprained ankle.

Even G county has this year caught the bolting spirit, and has a sectional fight on hand.

The Bird War shows signs of getting out of the Democratic party. These are queer times.

A. C. Root of Oklahoma City, who will campaign Oklahoma for the Republicans, will talk for gold.

Six wagon loads of grapes died in Shawnee the other day, and they all came from one vineyard.

The motto of the Shawnee Quill is: "Tie to the line and let the chips fall on the other fellow."

The Republicans are in Oklahoma believe that Dennis Flynn will really increase his majority this year.

A man in South McAlester offers for the return of a lost cat \$5 in the good and lawful money of the United States.

The Populists of Pawnee county have actually nominated their county candidate by the initiative and referendum plan.

The Kingfisher Democrats have attempted a mighty big job by asking the Populists of the territory to endorse Calahan.

The editor of the Arapahoe Bee compares a man to a skunk, because his "methods of defense and offense are a stink."

The prohibition party will get a mighty small vote in Oklahoma this fall. The national prohibitionists did not endorse free homes.

One editor in eastern Oklahoma not only charges that a brother editor is subsidized, but also charges that \$4 worth of public printing does the job.

That resolution passed by the Oklahoma Democrats at Oklahoma City, offering sympathy to Cuba, seems to have failed in its purpose up to date.